THE WOMAN'S

DREADNOUGHT

Published by the WORKERS' SUFFRAGE FEDERATION

Vol. III.—No. 17 SATURDAY, JULY 22nd, 1916 Price One Halfpenny

THE SELECT COMMITTEE FIASCO

In the House of Commons, on July 13th, Mr. Asquith, when asked when he would make his promised statement on the Franchise Registration question, said:—"I think I had better make it now." (Members laughed.) "The Cabinet have for a long time had this matter in all its aspects under consideration. It raises questions of great difficulty and perplexity, not only in regard to registration, but also the franchise, for which they have been unable, so far, to find any practical and uncontroversial solution. As the matter is one which concerns the House of Commons even more than the Government, they propose to ask the House to set up at once a Select Committee, to which they will be ready to submit all the information at their disposal."

Sir E. Carson asked the Prime Minister whether, before this Committee was set up, there would be an opportunity of discussing the motion which stands in his name, "whether this Committee is really for the purpose of delay, and whether we were not told many months ago that we were on the eve of a solution of this question; and also what will be the kind of Committee, when he supposes they will report, and whether he proposes to prolong the life of this Parliament at the will of the Government, without having any register ready, and thereby disfranchising a great number of people in this country?"

The Prime Minister: "I need hardly say that there are important and relevant considerations which have occupied our anxious attention for a long time. I think, perhaps, the right hon. gentleman's purpose might have been served on the motion for the appointment of a Committee just as well as on this motion."

Sir E. Carson: "Of course, a good deal depends upon what is the reference to the Committee. . . . May I also express the hope that there may be no further delay in this matter, which seems to me to be becoming almost a public scandal."

The Prime Minister: "It is quite obvious that the life of this Parliament must be prolonged to some extent. As to the form of the register, it is not a register which would come into operation before the month of September next. So far, I think, that is common ground between us, and this Parliament comes to an end in September. With regard to the terms of reference, we will consult the usual channels. When the right hon. gentleman talks of a public scandal, I think when the Committee, which is to be appointed, proceeds to investigate the subject, it will find the same difficulties we experienced, and they will have to experience them also."

Mr. Outhwaite: "May I ask the Prime Minister whether the terms of reference will enable steps to be taken for the sending out of election literature to the troops at the front if they are called upon to vote?" (A Member: "Spare them that!")

Sir E. Carson: "German literature."

Sir F. Banbury asked whether the House will be at liberty to discuss not only the appointment of the Committee, but the whole question?

The Prime Minister: "I am sure that I am as anxious as anybody that the whole subject should be discussed, and I feel sure that the more it is discussed the more apparent will be the difficulties."

Mr. Pringle asked by what machinery the members of this Committee will be chosen?

The Prime Minister: "Each name will be put to the House. . . . The composition of the Committee is a matter entirely for the House. The only thing I can say about it is that no member of the Government intends to sit upon it."

Mr. Rawlinson: "Will the revision of the voting lists go on as usual?"

THE GOVERNMENT MOTION

The Government's motion for the appointment of a Select Committee on Registration was as follows:—

"Registration and Election.—That a Select Committee be appointed to consider and report whether it is practicable and desirable to prepare a new electoral register which would include adequate representation for those engaged in the war or in war work, and to conduct an election upon such a register during the war; and, if this is found practicable and desirable, to recommend the changes in the electoral laws which would be necessary or expedient for the purpose."

AT THE BABY SHOW

The motion added that the Select Committee should consist of the following members, whose previous record on the question of Votes for Women we append:—

Sir Ryland Adkins, Suffragist; Sir Frederick Banbury, anti; Sir John Bethell, Suffragist; Lieut.-Colonel Campion, anti; Mr. Ellis Davies, Suffragist; Mr. Dickinson, Suffragist; Mr. Hazleton, Suffragist; Mr. Joynson Hicks, promised to vote against Bill for men excluding women, 1911; Mr. Ronald McNeill, Suffragist; Mr. MacVeagh, anti; Mr. Nield, Suffragist; Mr. Parker, Suffragist; Mr. Pringle has been anti, but now believed to be favourable; Sir John Simon, Suffragist; Sir George Younger, anti.

On July 19th, Mr. Herbert Samuel, who introduced the motion on behalf of the Government, deprecated it, saying that it would raise the Votes for Women question and other difficult matters. Sir Edward Carson, Mr. John Redmond, Mr. McCallum Scott, Major Waldorf Astor, Sir Henry Dalziel, and Mr. Ronald McNeill who was to have been appointed on the Committee, and others strongly opposed the motion. No one had a good word to say for it. Finally Mr. Asquith was sent for and he announced that he would withdraw the motion.

Evidently the Franchise deadlock will continue until the Government is prepared to give a vote to every adult man and woman. We must assist it to come to that frame of mind.

* * * *

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Manchester Men's League for Women's Suffrage the following resolution was passed:—"That with a view to assisting towards a solution of the baffling difficulties mentioned by Mr. Asquith in his statement to the House on the registration and franchise question, and in order to give practical effect to the Prime Minister's promise to Mrs. Fawcett and other suffrage deputations, that the claims of women should receive full consideration when this matter came to be dealt with, this League respectfully urges that the proposed Committee of Inquiry be so constituted that representative women shall be appointed to serve thereon, as has been done in the case of Royal Commissions on other matters of national concern."

* * * *

At the meeting of the Württemberg Parliament (Landtag) on June 23rd, a debate on the granting of the municipal vote to all participators in the War included a plea for votes for women. The Socialist member, Mr. Hoschka, remarked in the course of his speech: "There is a pressing need to grant women both the municipal and the parliamentary franchise. The Prime Minister, in his address, referred to the great service rendered by women. The best way to recognise these services is to grant women political rights. That would be far better than flattering speeches."

"AN INSULT TO HONEST WORKING WOMEN"

We have already referred to the long hours worked by the women at the No. 11 Filling Factory, Abbey Wood. This, we understand, is a national munition factory under the direct control of the Ministry of Munitions.

A worker in the factory now writes us that during the last fortnight the firm has employed "four big men to act as policemen." These men are on duty in the dressing rooms where the women change their clothes. They push the girls about, examine their private bags, and frequently behave in a way that the women consider highly offensive. We learn that at Woolwich Arsenal the women workers' belongings are searched by women. This objectionable practice is, therefore, rather less outrageous than that at Abbey Wood. But we altogether object to the practice of searching, which is both degrading and altogether unnecessary. Our correspondent describes it as "the greatest disgrace that was ever put on an honest working woman in England." We entirely agree with her, and must protest that neither the Government nor the private employer is entitled to treat the workers as would-be criminals.

The Ministry of Munitions has appointed Mrs. Smith, the wife of the Manager, to hear any complaints that the women workers in the factory may have to make, but the workers report that, as is not unnatural, she refuses to listen to any complaints against the management.

Women at Abbey Wood are doing the same work as women at Woolwich Arsenal, but, as we have had occasion to point out before, Woolwich Arsenal is the show place, and ladies of title are employed there. Consequently, whilst the women at Woolwich are paid the same piece rates for skilled work as men, though not the same time rates, the women at Abbey Wood get much less.

Some of the women at Abbey Wood are doing cartridge work—*i.e.*, 6 inch charges of cordite weighing 4 lb. 14 oz. each charge. They were paid at the rate of £3 5s. a hundred charges, but when the pay sheets were brought round last week they found that the rates had been cut down by 5s. a hundred. Men are paid £3 15s. a hundred. Other women are filling 4.7 cartridges with cordite. Others, again, are working on 4.5 inch howitzer ballistite: for both these operations the rates have been reduced from £2 to £1 5s. per hundred.

Last week an order from the Minister of Munitions that the output must be increased from 4,000 to 5,000 per week was taken to each workshop. Thus rates of wages come down, and the workers are ordered to speed up!

What becomes of the many Government promises, and especially of the Treasury Agreemen, that rates of wages would not be reduced? This is a serious matter. What have the A.S.E. and the other great Trade Unions to say about it?

* * * *

The Abbey Wood Filling Factory workers, whose case we reported in our issue of July 8th, have been granted permission to start work at 7.45 a.m. and cease at 7.45 p.m.

[This paragraph was incorrectly printed in our last week's issue, as readers of the former report will have realised.]

HUMBUG!

A "lady representative of the Press Association" has reported that somewhere in the centre of England is a factory where 1,500 women are employed, but where extensions are being made to accommodate 12,000 women. She says:

"Presumably because women excel in branches of work that require great accuracy and delicate deftness of touch, the filling of the fuses and the making of the detonators have been left in their hands entirely. This work entails the handling of high explosives . . . . the girls handle without a trace of nervousness the deadly T.N.T., and the even more deadly fulminate of mercury."

People must cast from their minds this Press-made nonsense about women being employed at this or that because of their "deftness." Prior to the War it was perpetually stated that women's capacity for accuracy and delicate precision is inferior to that of men because, as it was alleged, women have less muscular control, and less perfect sense of sight, hearing, and touch. All that was put forward as an excuse for paying women low wages, keeping them out of the more desirable posts and professions, and denying them the vote.

There is no more truth in the present fable that women are more accurate and deft than men than there was in the old tale that they were less so. Women are now employed because they can be had cheaply and there are plenty of them.

The report continues:—

"A stipulation is made that the workers must live in the firm's hostel. . . . In each hostel a girl will have her own small bedroom, comfortably furnished, and full board and the use of recreation rooms, for 13s. a week. Their wages average about 30s. a week, though some specially skilled workers can make up to £4, so there is a good margin left after expenses are paid."

We regard these figures with suspicion. Why, if 30s. to £4 is the wage paid to these women, has Mr. Lloyd George issued a scale of 4d. and 4½d. an hour for adult women munition workers with ½d. an hour extra for those in danger zones? We think the "lady representative of the Press Association" has made a mistake!

ANOTHER DEATH TRAP

At the Phœnix Dynamo Company, Thornbury, near Leeds, it is a common thing to find as many as fifteen girls lying unconscious through using poisonous dope. In spite of the serious risks run by the employees, the working day is a very long one, lasting from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. How is it that the Health of Munition Workers Committee and the Ministry of Munitions allow it?

* * * *

The Medical Inspector of Factories has issued the following statement: High explosives may cause skin irritation: no danger to life. T.N.T. is the explosive which may cause illness; a limited number have been fatally attacked.

War is always a cowardly business.
Soldiers are often chivalrous; but armies never.
—Mr. Edwin Pugh.
There is no such thing as Christian warfare;
There are no Christian laws of war.
—Mr. David Hannay.

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Editor: SYLVIA PANKHURST.

Published by the Workers' Suffrage Federation.

400 OLD FORD ROAD, LONDON, E.

Telephone EAST 1787.

Annual Subscription: Post free, 4s. 4d.

OUR ADVERTISEMENT RATES

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
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Per half-page ...	£4 0s. 0d.		

Classified advertisements 1d. a word, minimum 1s. for twelve words.

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INTERNATIONAL SUFFRAGE SHOP, 5 Duke Street, Charing Cross, W.C.; ST. BRIDE'S HOUSE, Salisbury Square; CITY & SUBURBAN PUBLISHING Co., St. Bride's Churchyard, E.C.; Messrs. HORACE MARSHALL & Co., Temple Avenue, E.C.; MARLBOROUGH, 51 Old Bailey, E.C.; A. RITCHIE, Pemblstone Row, Gough Square, E.C.; A. & E. HARVEY, 5 Gough Square; SIMPKIN, HAMILTON, MARSHALL & KENT, Paternoster Row, E.C.; A. RAGGETT, Clark Street, Stepney, E.; JOHN HAYWARD, Manchester; THE WHOLESALE SOCIETY, 10 Johnson Street, Bolton.

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All business communications should be sent to the MANAGER, 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

Vol. III. No. 17 Sat., July 22nd, 1916

Bravely and willingly we bear our share of the World's burdens. Why, then, deny us the right to Vote, which would dignify our labour and increase our Power of Service?

"THE WOMAN'S CAUSE IS MAN'S"

"Peace is in the air," declared *The Economist* a month ago. And, indeed, millions of people are longing for peace, and are inexpressibly weary of the War, with its hideous slaughter, its profiteering, its tall-talk, hypocrisy and bluffing, and its gospel of ignorant hate.

Men and women strive to recommend the War to themselves and others by asserting that the organised murder of millions of human beings, and the starvation and grief that the War has brought to millions more have all been worth while, because men have volunteered believing their country to be fighting for righteous objects and because fine-natured people have borne courageously the calamities that have befallen them. But in every country the name of those who believe in the War is legion, and noble fortitude is to be found in the people of every nation at all times. The enthusiasm and the bravery are to be found on both sides of the contest. The pity is that these good people fight each other.

M. Maurice Barrès, in his lecture to the British Academy, quoted the cry of one of his countrywomen on learning of her husband's death:

"Son of martyrs, son of thirty generations of martyrs, you will live again in the France of victory and hope."

That woman uttered a tremendous truth, for her husband was one of the age-long chain of martyrs to the barbarisms of War, and the conditions which make War possible. And in the coming time a new France shall join the friendly concert of the nations who are victorious over their own injustices and wrongs. Then all that was noblest in those whose lives have been lost, and whose spirits have been seared and broken in these days shall be used by their children for peace and not for war.

In this madness of world-slaughter strange doctrines are preached. We are urged to uproot from our minds all sense of impartiality and to display neither justice nor kindliness, either to the people of the nations that are opposed to us, or to those whose Governments have taken no part in the War. We are appealed to, as women, to demand the tightening of the blockade, which means privations to neutral peoples, and to demand a more vigorous prosecution of the War. It is insisted that the War must at all costs be carried on until the nations opposed to us are crushed and beaten, and until some vague thing called a "decisive military victory is obtained." These things are but words—vain and paltry words.

We demand an immediate peace. We wish to put an end to the sufferings of men and women in the invaded countries, and to save the poor from further unjust privations; we insist that the War must not be continued until all the men of military age in the belligerent countries have been exterminated, and all the younger women are left widows.

We are told that there must be no peace without honour. We demand that our country shall at once seize the honour of being the first to open negotiations for peace. Only superior eagerness to put an end to hostilities, the manifestation of tolerance, and the desire for the welfare of every nation can win laurels for any nation in this War.

Statesmen and politicians now call on women to leave their homes to undertake war service. We believe that our duty in war-time is to work for peace and to endeavour to minimise, as far as we can, the havoc wrought by war. We realise that, like all other modern wars, this is a capitalist war, in which the rich men of the earth are contending as to which race of capitalists shall exploit the weaker peoples. We know that the capitalist system has produced the War and its miseries, just as the capitalist system is responsible for the permanent miseries and injustices of peace, which condemn countless thousands of human beings to live merely to work and to remain always in fear of not being able to secure enough food to maintain existence.

We know that every worker, man or woman, who enters the labour market prepared to work long hours for little pay, and to remain a docile slave under evil conditions, is helping to perpetuate the present system. Women are urged to replace men in the making of munitions and other branches of industry. We demand that in every case the woman who replaces a man shall have the man's rate of pay. The lowest day rates paid to men in munition factories are 30s. to 32s. a week. The day rates of women who can prove that they are doing precisely the same work as skilled men did before the War can claim £1, but for the majority of the women in the munition factories Mr. Lloyd George has fixed wages ranging from 2½d. and 3d. an hour for girls of 16 years, to 4d. and 4½d. for adult women. Munition workers, both men and women, are forced by the coercion of the Munitions Act to work grievously long hours, and in consequence the health of many has broken down. Women are engaged for twelve and thirteen hours daily on dangerous work, handling powerful explosives and inhaling poisonous dope and gas fumes. Short hours and efficient protective appliances are essential, yet they are denied.

Women are asked to shut their eyes to these facts, to disregard the essential need for solidarity amongst the workers, and to believe that this appalling War offers a golden opportunity for them to emancipate themselves from all that they have hitherto found distasteful, by seizing in every trade and profession the places that men have been forced to leave. We would remind any one-time suffragists, who believe this of those words of Shelley which they have so often quoted:—

"The Woman's Cause is Man's:
They stand or fall together,
Bond or free."

These words are essentially true, and an up-to-date proof of this is to be found in the fact that now that the question of Franchise and Registration is being pressed upon the Government by the very men who are even now praising women as "the saviours of the nation," these flatterers are asking only for soldiers' votes, and cannot be induced even to mention votes for women! Women who are rebels against the old system of domination and desire to aid in the building of the co-operative commonwealth of the future, must recognise the importance of securing a political tool which will enable them to accomplish much for the welfare of humanity, when and as they learn to use it well. The Franchise question will not long remain in abeyance. We must keep going a vigorous educational campaign for Human Suffrage until the matter is disposed of. And may that be soon!

E. SYLVIA PANKHURST.

GLASGOW PEACE CRUSADE

The Glasgow Women's Peace Crusade is making headway, and it has now been made plain to the authorities that the women in Glasgow, or at least large numbers of them, are favourable to a settlement of the War by negotiation. The women are beginning to realise that militarism is a futility and a sham that brings nothing but destruction.

The Women's Peace Crusade is intended to bring home to the minds of the women of Glasgow that *all* the mothers in Europe are suffering from the War, which has been thrust upon them by scheming diplomats. And as all the mothers of Europe are suffering they have in their pain something in common which entitles them to unite to bring this War to an end. The mothers of Germany bear the loss of their sons just as keenly as do the mothers of Britain. The same is true of the mothers of the other countries involved.

Altogether seven open-air Peace meetings were held in Glasgow last week in connection with the Women's Peace Crusade. All the meetings were advertised; were held in populous centres; were largely attended, mainly by women; and at each a resolution in the following terms was approved:—"That the women of Glasgow urge the Government to seek the earliest opportunity of promoting negotiations with the object of securing a just and lasting Peace." At the seven meetings there was only one dissentient to the resolution, although leaflets were circulated in each district prior to the meetings stating the resolution would be submitted for approval or disapproval. There was practically no disapproval, although opportunity was given for its expression.

The open-air meetings are being continued this week, and on Sunday, 23rd July, there will be a great Women's Peace demonstration on Glasgow Green, which it is expected will be attended by thousands of women. The women can yet save Europe, and the Glasgow women are giving them the proper lead. Throughout Britain and throughout Europe the women must win, nay, they will win, and say: No more war!—P.J.D.

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Maurice Maeterlinck's article, entitled, *Les Débris de la Guerre*, in which he pleads for the liberation of Poland, has been extensively mutilated by the Censor, although he is exceedingly pro-Ally.

Some Women are organising a WAR PROCESSION. A PEACE PROCESSION is what WE want to see.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Mr. Massingham, Editor of the *Nation*, has addressed the following letter to the *Times*:—

Sir,—If the Committee on Registration is appointed, and finds, as it is bound to find, that its real subject-matter is the franchise, the country will, I think, be fully prepared to include in it the woman's vote. There is no antagonism between the women's case and that of the soldiers who have lost qualification. A new register would be a mockery if it left out the armies; it would be equally unreal if, in view of all that has happened since the War broke in on the nation, it omitted half the community.

The *Times* has not been slow to record the part that women have played in the war. Without it there could have been no nation in arms. The armies could not have held the field for a month; the national call to arms could not have been made or sustained; the country would have perished of inanition and disorganisation. If indeed it be true that the people have been one, it is because the genius of women has been lavishly applied to the task of reinforcing and complementing the genius of men. So far as I know, the qualities of steady industry, adaptability, good judgment, and concentration of mind which men do not readily associate with women, have been conspicuous features of their service.

This was not surprising to those who knew the long travail of their apprenticeship to public life; their work in education and local government; their skill in the professions open to them; the unselfishness of their choice of hard and uninteresting detail; the freshness and conscientiousness with which they joined themselves to the work of directing or being directed. The excellence of this self-training appeared in August, 1914, and the country now knows that it has at its disposal not an emergency service, but a permanent and varied enrichment of its energies, when they are again restored to the normal uses of civilised being.

There has, I am sure, been a real process of conversion in regard to woman franchise. The Government and the House of Commons have only to reflect this change of opinion and temper.

Yours, &c.,
London, July 17th. H. W. MASSINGHAM.

STARVING BRITISH WOMEN

Very sad stories come from the internment camps in which civilian aliens are interned. It is said that the men are distressed not so much by their own conditions as by anxiety for their families.

We need not wonder that they are anxious, for here is the letter of the British-born wife of an Austrian, which tells us:—

"In the beginning of January, the Government had sent word to the different Boards of Guardians, that all those women who had small families must go to work. As I have only one baby, now just 15 months' old, I was given one month in which time to find work, during which time I was given 5s. a week, and told it was parish relief, also that I was a case of destitution. As I had no work by the month's end, and was in very bad health, I was sent to the doctor for the Guardians, who gave me a certificate to say I was not fit for work, and needed at least another two months' rest. After again going before the Guardians, I was granted the 5s. a week for two months longer, and told that it was the last they could do for me. Since then I have just had to let my parents keep me, although they have a hard enough struggle, as my father is suffering from the effects of an operation on his kidneys, and sometimes unable to work. I have tried all over here to obtain work, but have not got any yet, as I am always refused as soon as they find out that my husband is an Austrian. And even if I had work I very much doubt if I could keep it, as I very often have a severe attack of rheumatism, so bad as to prevent me from even walking about. I am just now recovering from such an attack. However, I am afraid nothing can be done, so I am just trying to keep my heart up, and hope that peace will soon be restored."

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At the beginning of this month the average increase in retail food prices since the War broke out was 61 per cent., i.e., £1 buys 12s. 5d. worth of food.

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The "Vorwärts," of July 8th, announces that the Austro-Hungarian Governments have fixed maximum prices for pigs, lard and pork. Every infringement of this order is punishable by fines up to 5000 kronen (£250) or imprisonment up to six months.

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The War Office has at last decided that provision may be made up to a maximum of £300—at the discretion of the Army Council—for the widows and children of soldiers who have died from disease aggravated by active service, but contracted before enlistment. We are glad something is to be done and that Mr. Hogge's persistence in the Commons has gained a hearing; but why make *any* difference between soldiers' widows?

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS

The number of conscientious objectors who have been arrested is steadily rising, and now reaches a total of 1611. Of these 101 have been discharged for health and other reasons, and 766 have been court-martialled. The total sentences on the latter (even allowing for all the commutations) amount to 682 years 5 months, made up of 98 years 11 months' imprisonment and detention, 243 years 6 months' hard labour, and 340 years' penal servitude.

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At the Enfield Court-House on Monday, July 17th, Mr. Runham Brown was sentenced to pay a fine of £50, or two months' imprisonment, for distributing a circular containing a copy of a letter written by Mr. Stuart Beavis, one of the thirty-four C.O.s sent to France. In addition, a piece of advice to members of the N.C.F. and influential people to write to Mr. Asquith, Mr. Tennant, and local M.P.s about it.

MILITARISM!

Most unpleasant facts were revealed when Mr. Lawrence Ginnell was charged at Bow Street, on July 15th, with committing an offence under the Defence of the Realm Act. That the War Office should have issued "secret instructions" that an Irish Member of Parliament should not be allowed into the barracks to visit his constituents and countrymen, though any stranger might do so, is a matter which gives cause for serious thought.

The obvious intention of the order was to avoid the publicity which Parliamentary questions by Mr. Ginnell would give to the treatment of Irish prisoners. The fact that such an order has been issued marks the growing ascendancy of military power in this country. We cannot believe that Members of Parliament will allow the order, which creates a most dangerous precedent, to go unchallenged.

PARLIAMENT AS WE SEE IT

July 11th.—Mr. Herbert Samuel stated, in reply to Mr. King's queries, that "Russians of military age settled in this country will, unless they prefer to return for military service in Russia, be required to enlist in the British Army." Tribunals entirely composed of British subjects are being set up for the purpose of granting exemptions on principles similar to those for British subjects. Mr. King stated that a Commission appointed by the French Government, under the chairmanship of Professor Durkheim, had recommended that Allied aliens in France should not be interfered with, and that the French Government had decided to act on the report.

Under our present Government, British freedom and British hospitality have become things of the past!

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Mr. David Mason asked the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs to take steps to find out whether the German Chancellor, in opposing all territorial acquisitions by Germany is representing the views of the German Government. Lord Robert Cecil made a reply amounting to "I don't care!"

But we do, and the Tommies in the trenches do, for they want peace!

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Mr. Byrne drew attention to the fact that letters of Irish prisoners in Frongoch, containing complaints of treatment, are not allowed to pass the Censor. In vindication of this, Mr. Samuel argued that any man can address a complaint to the commandant, but that the conditions of the camp are "excellent."

From direct information, we know that in one dormitory at Frongoch, in which 120 prisoners sleep, there are no windows, only three skylights, and a hot-water pipe in the middle of the room overheats it so that sleep is impossible. Another room contains 250 prisoners. We need not wonder that prisoners, as Mr. Samuel admitted, are prevented from telling their friends outside!

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A statement was made by Mr. T. Wilson that Sir George Paish mentioned in his speech at the National Economy Exhibition that at Woolwich Arsenal one woman turned out 102 shells as against 45 turned out by men. Dr. Addison had no information!

We must accept some of these statements with a grain of salt! But why are women paid less than men?

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On the Committee stage on the Finance Bill, members were asked to vote on resolutions not yet printed, because Mr. McKenna said that he was anxious to hurry the measure through in order that the Government might borrow more money!

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On the Local Government Board estimates, Mr. Walter Long said for the whole year 1916-17, £50,000 was spent on promoting child welfare—a very small sum as compared with £6,000,000 *a day* spent on War! He added that only 19 men of military age had been retained by the Local Government Board as indispensable. This shows how the important work of attending to the poor, the old, and the sick, to public health, and numbers of other matters are being neglected in order that men may kill each other! Pauperism, he said, had never been so low. We wish that we could be confident that the harsh and unjust economies of Boards of Guardians were not making the cases in which the Poor Law ought to help appear less numerous than they really are. With regard to the treatment of venereal diseases, Mr. Long referred to the big grant of 75 per cent. from the State to hospitals for treating persons suffering from these ills, and said: "What I am imploring them to do is to take the patients in and welcome them from wherever they come, to ask them no questions."

We agree with Mr. Long that this is precisely what the hospitals ought to do; it is their duty to heal, not either to punish or to criticise. But there are certain definite causes which are at the root of the state of affairs that produces venereal disease. These should be dealt with. But, alas, the Government is too busy prosecuting the War to think of improving the conditions of daily life! And women have only indirect power!

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Sir G. Toulmin pointed out that whilst the L.G.B. had notified its willingness to sanction the payment of 6s. a week to foster parents of boarded out children instead of 5s. as before the War, some Boards of Guardians only paid 3s. 6d. before the War, and only 4s. now. The Taunton Guardians defeated a motion to pay 5s. a week on the ground that "there is more employment for children now." Thus, instead of the Guardians endeavouring to protect little orphan children from exploitation, they actually invite the foster parents to send them to work out of school hours.

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Mr. Lambert also raised the infinitely more grievous financial case of the orphan children who remain with their mothers: he mentioned a widow with eight children, whom the Guardians relieve to the extent of 8s. a week, advising her to take in washing.

This is, unfortunately, a typical case of Guardians' callousness!

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Mr. King remarked that he was glad that the L.G.B. had granted £70,000 for curing venereal disease by means of the wonderful drug salvarsan, and pointed out that we owe this drug to a German Jew, who was here in our midst a few weeks before War broke out.

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Mr. King pointed out that Shoreditch, with a population of 111,000, spends £2,892 on out relief; Bethnal Green, with a population of 128,000, spends only £1,113 in out relief; and Poplar, with a population of 162,000, spends £33,010 in out relief. He urged Mr. Long to send an inspector to visit the Boards that are not doing their duty.

This is good advice. Guardians who give away more than the L.G.B. allows are surcharged, but there is no punishment for Guardians whose meanness even the L.G.B. is ashamed of!

• • • •

Mr. Chancellor stated that Willoughby Perrin was forcibly vaccinated in June, his arms being held by soldiers whilst the operation was being performed; another was sent to Pembroke Dock whilst suffering from inflamed arm and sore throat following vaccination. He became unconscious and died before recovering consciousness, and was buried without an inquest, though his wife had been informed that one would be held.

Mr. Forster promised to make inquiries. Such cruelty and illegality is a disgrace to any Government.

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Mr. Byrne drew attention to the delay in releasing Irish lady prisoners who have been detained in an English prison for three months.

Mr. Samuel replied that two will be released, whilst the internment of the other three will continue.

• • • •

In reply to various question about Naval and Military Pensions and Grants, Mr. Forster stated that the Select Committee was responsible for the arrangement that the sister or woman who takes charge of a soldier's children, if his wife dies whilst he is on active service, only gets 5s. instead of the 17s. 6d. the wife got.

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The War Savings Committee has taken over the Salisbury Hotel owing to the volume of work to be attended to.

More money must be spent on staff and premises than can possibly be saved!

• • • •

Sir W. Byles drew attention to the fact that Mr. C. J. Bandcock was fined £10 at the Hyde Police Court for a speech advocating peace by negotiation. The police evidence was from memory, not notes, and the incriminating sentences were quotations from the "Manchester Guardian" and the "Contemporary Review."

Mr. Samuel promised to make inquiries.

• • • •

The shortage of supply of lamb at East London butchers' shops was complained of by Mr. W. Thorne.

The ample supply of butchers with meat will, unfortunately, not cope with the shortage of meat in East London!

• • • •

July 12th.—Sir Herbert Roberts complained that British Government officials are suppressing the temperance movement in Ceylon because intoxicating drinks produce revenue. Mr. Bonar Law returned an evasive reply.

• • • •

A little juggling Bill was brought in to facilitate the War practice of excusing Members who become Cabinet Ministers from offering themselves for re-election by their constituents. The matter had become somewhat involved.

• • • •

On the Finance Bill, Mr. J. M. Henderson and Sir J. D. Rees tried, without success, to get a concession for their friends, the excess profit makers.

• • • •

On the clause which gives soldiers and sailors the right to reduced rates of income tax in respect of their pay, further concessions were asked for. Captain Bathurst declared that men who have been promoted to the rank of Captain are "obliged to keep up appearances," and must live at a much higher standard than before.

We regret this sort of snobbishness!

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July 13th.—Mr. Byrne disclosed the fact that a boy, aged 16½, is at present in Wormwood Scrubbs undergoing a sentence of 12 months' hard labour, although only a member of the rank and file of the Irish Volunteers.

• • • •

There are between 1,800 and 1,900 prisoners interned in connection with the Irish rising. These cases are to be considered by the Advisory Committee.

Almost three months have elapsed since the rising, an unconscionable time for innocent persons to be in prison!

• • • •

Lord Robert Cecil said that the German Government offers to repatriate all British civilians interned in Germany in exchange for all German civilians interned in Britain, but the British Government will not agree to this, because there are only 4,000 British to 26,000 Germans. The British Government suggests the exchange of all over 50 years and all over 40 who are medically unfit. Military expediency is placed before humanity nowadays. Lord Robert Cecil said that 600 of the British prisoners interned at Ruhleben wished to be naturalised as Germans after the War. This gives us furiously to think!

• • • •

The Prime Minister announced that, in order to keep up the supply of munitions, the workers are to have no August holidays, and no extra holiday pay.

Why should teachers and sweetmakers forego their holidays? And will munition workers stand the strain?

• • • •

July 17th.—Three months ago 100 munition workers were dismissed at Paisley, and were said to be holding themselves in readiness for future work. Dr. Addison could give Mr. Watt no information as to whether the work was yet forthcoming. In reply to Mr. Hogge, he stated that the minimum time rates required by circulars, L2 and L3, to be paid to munition workers in the Edinburgh district are 32s. 9d. and £1 per week of fifty-four hours for men and women machinists respectively.

A good example of equal pay!

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The Prime Minister stated, in reply to Mr. Dillon, that he was in direct communication with Mrs. Sheehy Skeffington about the public inquiry to be held into the circumstances of her husband's murder.

• • • •

The Prime Minister admitted that 152 old people had gone into Edinburgh Workhouse in the year ending May 15th last because they could not live on the old-age pension. Although it costs 14s. a week to keep these old people in the Workhouse, and 2s. 6d. or 3s. a week increase in the pension would keep them out of it, the Prime Minister again refused to do anything.

War economy!

• • • •

The Prime Minister promised to introduce the Amending Bill for the Government of Ireland before the autumn recess.

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Mr. Anderson drew attention to the dismissal of 900 girls from the National Shell Factory, Darlington, on account of rearrangements in the work.

Dr. Addison admitted the fact, but said that efforts were being made to find work for the girls elsewhere.

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The Finance Bill was passed.

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In Committee on the Bill to enable the Government to acquire land for War purposes, Mr. White moved an amendment to insure that the Government should not be obliged to pay a higher rent for the land than the annual value of the land as adopted for the purpose of local rating. This is, of course, in accordance with Mr. Lloyd George's much advertised pre-War land scheme which he expounded at Limehouse and elsewhere. But Dr. Addison, Mr. Lloyd George's disciple, and until the other day his colleague at the Munitions Office, refused to agree to the amendment, which was accordingly defeated by 38 to 86 votes. Mr. Rutherford, in opposing the amendment, complained that a friend of his who leased a fishing, was assessed at £300 a year to the local rates, though the whole of the farm lands in the parish were only assessed at £150. Mr. Anderson said that if farmers for years had fixed rates for themselves below their proper value it is but fair that the matter should be equalised by the State or the local authority now paying less than the true value by way of rent.

Any members wanting permits and boxes for collecting in the Bow district should apply to Miss N. Smyth, 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

BABIES' MILK

THE TUBERCULOSIS DANGER.
PROTECTIVE ORDER SUSPENDED.

In 1914 the "Tuberculosis Order, 1914," was established, ordering that milking cows and animals used for human food should be slaughtered if suffering from tuberculosis. Suspected animals were tested (Tuberculosis Test). If either positive or suspicious they were also slaughtered, and the owners received compensation. But since the outbreak of the War the Tuberculosis Order has been suspended. An Inspector writes:

"Why, goodness only knows, unless to save the Government compensation money or to enable farmers and dealers to make money selling these diseased animals. The order chiefly aimed at cows (on account of preventing sale of tubercular affected milk), but it also prevented to a great extent the eating of tubercular flesh. As the Order has been suspended, all one can now do is to have the animal isolated (and, of course, stop the owner from selling milk). But if the farmer chooses to sell the animal to another buyer, he can do so, and he is not bound to state to whom he has sold it; consequently, one easily loses trace of the diseased and disease-producing cow. I will give you an instance which may interest your people in their good work of children's welfare. I examined an emaciated cow recently, and found hard lumps in the udder. As there was no pain on pressure of the lumps, and in view of the cow's general condition, I at once concluded that she was tuberculous. One lump in the fore, off, part of mammary was as large as half a good-sized cocoanut. This cow was put up for sale and sold for £7 15s., the price of a healthy cow at present being from £20 to £30. I kept a watch on the cow and saw a ragged urchin fill a small bottle with milk from her, a common practice at this market. I took the bottle from the boy and broke it, found out the cow's destination, and wired the authorities at the other end.

Had the Tuberculosis Order been in force that cow would never have left this market. Just fancy milk being sold from such a cow, and *young babies drinking it*?

This case is only one of hundreds. In fact, the unscrupulous dealer now sends such animals to market in galore, knowing that our hands are tied. Surely, if it was wrong to use diseased animals before the War, it is equally, if not more, harmful to do so now, seeing that the future race must be healthy to do the heavy work before it."

Women should demand political power and use it for the protection of their children.

• • • •

In commenting on the fact that the infantile rate of mortality in Scotland last year was 126 per thousand, Miss Harrison, an ex-member of the Dublin City Council, says: "What will you say to the care of little children in Dublin, where not only was the rate much higher—an average of about 152 per thousand; in some districts 175—but where, in spite of these terrible figures, the Local Government Board for Ireland does not disburse the grant made by Parliament to save the mothers and children?

• • • •

CANNING TOWN CLINIC.—After Bank Holiday, August 7th, baby-weighing and doctor's visit will take place at 124 Barking Road, instead of at 55 Fife Road, Canning Town.

Infantile Mortality

The Case of Sheffield

As long ago as 1908, "The British Medical Journal" published valuable facts concerning "the successful endeavours of the Sheffield Corporation to deal with the milk question and infant mortality."

To-day, eight years later, the subject is rightfully arousing greater interest than ever. The ideal of saving the life of every British child is made quick and keen and glowing by the nation's needs, and every worker in the great field of infant welfare will be interested to know how the Sheffield Corporation achieved success in their endeavours to overcome the question of pure milk for infant feeding.

The extract below, from "The British Medical Journal" of 28th September, 1908, testifies to the part played by Glaxo in solving the problem:—

"Moreover, Glaxo has been proved to be free from a great many disadvantages of ordinary cows' milk in the rearing of infants by long trials at Sheffield and elsewhere; it was one of the preparations covered by the extremely interesting account of the successful endeavours of the Sheffield Corporation to deal with the milk question and infant mortality which appeared recently in these columns."

How great is the work of conservation of infant life carried on at Sheffield, is indicated by the figures recording the attendances at the Baby Consultations there. The Sheffield Health Report testifies that the attendances for the last eight years have been as follows:—

1908	...	2,830	1912	...	9,425
1909	...	5,322	1913	...	11,912
1910	...	6,975	1914	...	14,521
1911	...	7,181	1915	...	22,281

Glaxo does not contain anything that is foreign to milk. It is pure milk, taken at the source of supply, before any chemical change can take place, and dried to a powder. The Glaxo process makes the powdered milk germ-free, and causes the curd to form into minute soft particles easily digestible. Glaxo is packed in a closed vessel, prepared for use by merely adding boiling water. An infant can, by taking Glaxo, obtain a continuous supply of germ-free milk.

Glaxo is specially packed and sold at a special rate to Official Bodies, Crèches, Mothers' Welcomes and Schools for Mothers.

The address of Glaxo is:—Dept. 51, 155 Great Portland Street, London, W. Proprietors of Glaxo are:—Joseph Nathan & Co., Ltd., London & Wellington, N.Z.

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LONDON MEETINGS.

FRIDAY, JULY 21st.
Armagh Road, 12, Mrs. Clarke, Miss Lynch.
Poplar Women's Hall, 3.30 p.m., Mrs. Walshe, Miss Stephen.
Beckton Road, 7.30 p.m., Mrs. Cressall.
SATURDAY, JULY 22nd.
Hague Street, 3.30 p.m., Miss Price.
Grundy Street, 3.30 p.m. Mr. Mackinlay, Miss Stephen.
St. Anne's Road, Harrow, 7 p.m., Mrs. Clarke, Miss Lynch.
SUNDAY, JULY 23rd.
Osborn Street, 11.30 a.m., Mr. Mackinlay, Miss Lynch.
Outside Old Town Hall, Barking, 11.30 a.m., Mrs. Cressall, Miss Stephen.
Victoria Park, 3 p.m., Mrs. Davies, Miss Lynch.
Hampstead, Jack Straw's Castle, 6.30 p.m., Mrs. Walker, Miss Smyth.
MONDAY, JULY 24th.
Piggott Street, 1 p.m., Miss Price, Miss Stephen.
Green Gate, 7 p.m., Miss Lynch.
TUESDAY, JULY 25th.
Lesbia Road, 7 p.m., Miss Price, Miss Stephen.
40 Glaskin Road, 8 p.m., Mrs. Cressall, Miss Stephen.
Bow Women's Hall, 8 to 10 p.m., Reading Room.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 26th.
53 St. Leonard's Street, 7 p.m., Mrs. Davies.
Poplar Women's Hall, 8 p.m., Club night.
THURSDAY, JULY 27th.
55 Fife Road, 8 p.m., Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Parsons.
Chandos Hall, 8 p.m., At Home.
FRIDAY, JULY 28th.
Poplar Women's Hall, 3.30 p.m., Mrs. Cressall, Miss Stephen.
Beckton Road, 7.30 p.m., Miss Lynch.
SATURDAY, JULY 29th.
Grundy Street, 3.30 p.m., Mrs. Drake, Miss Stephen.
Cannon Street Road, 7 p.m., Miss Price, Miss Stephen.
St. Anne's Road, Harrow, 7 p.m., Miss Lynch, Mr. Green.
SUNDAY, JULY 30th.
Hyde Park, 3.30 p.m., Miss Sylvia Pankhurst.
Hampstead, Jack Straw's Castle, 6.30 p.m., Miss Lynch, Miss O'Callaghan.
Woolwich, 7 p.m., Mrs. Drake, Miss Stephen.
Town Hall, East Ham, 7.30 p.m., Public Meeting.

W.S.F. BRANCHES.

BOW, 400 Old Ford Road. Sec., Miss Price.

DREADNOUGHT sales, week ending July 15th, 836. Miss O'Brien, 240; Mrs. Holloway, 192; Miss Harriet, 150; Miss Smyth, 65; Mrs. Crabb, 55; Mrs. Bellyse, 54; Mrs. Savoy, 24; general sales, 56.

POPLAR. Secretary, Miss Stephen, 20 Railway Street.—DREADNOUGHT sales—total 300. Mrs. Neuss, 6; Mrs. Rounce, 20; Miss K. Lagsding, 40; Nurse Conolly, 100. General sales, 134. Collections—2s. 1d. Miss K. Lagsding and Miss D. Morley, at Cubitt Town, 14s. 3d.; Miss E. Lagsding and Miss M. Carr, 8s. 9d.

HACKNEY. Secretary, Miss Stephen, 40 Glaskin Road, Well Street.—DREADNOUGHT sales—105. Collection, 1s. 0½d.

BROMLEY, 53 St. Leonard's Street. Hon. Secs., Mrs. Lansbury, Mrs. Wood. DREADNOUGHT sales—91.

PORTSMOUTH. Hon. Sec. (pro tem.), Miss L. Whitehead, 6 Northumberland Road, Southsea. Miss Pankhurst's meeting on July 3rd was a great success; 140 DREADNOUGHTS and 38 post cards were sold. Several new members joined.

The first Branch meeting was held on the 10th, at the Trades' Hall, Fratton Road, and four members were made. The branch elected Miss Prewett as Literature Secretary; Mr. Marsh as Treasurer, and Miss Whitehead Secretary (pro tem.). Will members endeavour to attend Branch meetings, which will be held every week at the Trades Hall. Next meeting—Monday, July 17th, at 8 p.m.

BRADFORD.—A branch of the W.S.F. is being formed here.

BRYNHYFRYD CORDCAE NANTYGLO. Hon. Sec., Mrs. S. J. Hayward.—The W.S.F. Branch at Brynmawr and Blaina district were pleased to receive Mrs. Walker, of East London. Very good meetings were held at Blaina on Monday night, Nantyglo on Tuesday, and Brynmawr on Friday. Mrs. Walker spoke to good audiences on Human Suffrage and the sweating of women. The crowd was very attentive, and bought DREADNOUGHTS readily. Collections for the three meetings amounted to about 27s.

HARROW.—Will the lady who joined the W.S.F. at Harrow on July 13th kindly send in her address to Miss Lynch, 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.?

OUR BABY SHOW

On Saturday, July 15th, the W.S.F. held a Baby Welfare Competition in Roman Road Girls' School. The Mayor of Poplar opened the proceedings in his robes, symbolic of the fact that city fathers are beginning nowadays to take an interest in the city's babies. Mrs. Wood, a colleague of Miss Llewellyn Davies, of the Women's Co-operative Guild, gave the prizes away in her stead. Miss Warren, with Nurse Hebbes, ably undertook the principal part of the organising work, and Miss Espagne and Miss Marshall kindly provided music. There was an exhibition of children's food, hygienic clothing, and nursery requisites, stretcher beds, cots, and so on. Dr. Harold Waller, and Dr. Gladstone were in attendance and kindly acted as judges. Miss Daplyn, Miss Walters, and the Misses Danen took charge of the exhibits. Mrs. Parsons, Mrs. Sneddon, and the Bow Cost Price Restaurant staff, and numbers of other friends provided tea and helped in a hundred other ways during the afternoon. The Federation is most grateful to all the helpers.

A hundred and fifty babies had entered for the competition. The following babies were prizewinners:—May Weatten, Robert Shepherd, Thomas Wood, John Alfred Meredith, Douglas Harris, Alice Ward, William Verdun Loveland, Lilian Bennett, Edward Wright, Henry Arthur Taylor, John Albert Hoy, William Woollcott, Dorothy E. Debnam, Albert Henry Debnam, Frank Albert Reed, Sidney William Smith, Francis P. H. W. Collins, Leslie Arthur Cruse, Lillie Grieves, Mary Grieves, William Sadler, Eric Loades, Gwendeline R. Dowding, Bertha Hatch, Mary Petitt, William Allen, Doris Patten, Florence Hefferson, Thomas Thompson, Madge Cherrill, Cecil Barker, Joseph Bartlett, Wm. Baynes, Mary Bead, Louie Edwards.

W.S.F. FORTHCOMING EVENTS

The last of our Thursday evening Chandos Hall "At Homes" will be held on July 27th, at 8 p.m. The speakers are Miss Basnett on "Child Welfare"; Mr. Harry Dubery on "What is Coming"; Chair, Miss Sylvia Pankhurst. Admission free. Collection.

On Saturday, July 29th, 3.30 p.m., Madame Levinskaja has most kindly arranged to give a concert at 50 Leinster Gardens, Bayswater, W., in aid of "The Mothers' Arms," the "Baby Clinics," and "Cost Price Restaurants." The following artistes will take part:—Madame Coryn Levasseur (mezzo soprano), Professeur du Chant, from Royal Opera, Antwerp and Paris; Madame Nariva (soprano); Madame Boin-Kufferath (Belgian 'cellist); Madame Maria Levinskaja (pianist, Moscow); Monsieur Sacha Lasserson (violinist, Petrograd). Tickets, 10s. 6d. and 5s., to be obtained from the Financial Secretary, 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E. Tel.: East 1787.

A Public Meeting will be held in East Ham Town Hall, on Sunday, July 30th, at 7.30 p.m., where Miss S. Pankhurst, Mr. John Scurr, Mr. George Lansbury, and Mrs. Thompson will speak. Admission free.

Conference, September 2nd, 3 p.m., at 400 Old Ford Road, E., on "The Industrial and Political Position of Women Now and After the War."

W.S.F. LONDON SECTION GENERAL MEETING.

The Franchise question was discussed, and it was also resolved to apply for a deputation to the Select Committee on the Franchise. A resolution was passed urging the Royal Commission on the Food Supply to recommend the fixing of maximum prices and profits. It was decided to ask the Committee to receive a deputation from the W.S.F. A resolution was passed protesting against the proposal contained in the Police, etc., (Miscellaneous Provision) Bill to make workers pay a part of the cost of workshop necessities, baths, canteens, and supervision of workers. It was also resolved that a protest should be made against the 2½d. levy for Unemployment Insurance being taken from the wages of workers earning less than 30s. a week. The new Order fixing wages for women munition workers was discussed, and a resolution was passed that the minimum rate for women in munition factories should be the minimum rate for men; which varies from 30s. to 33s. a week at the present time.

* * * *

A visit of East London members of the W.S.F. to the Garden City at Golder's Green is being arranged for Sunday, August 27th. The Hampstead I.L.P. has very kindly offered to arrange for tea. For further particulars members should write to Mrs. Minnie Lansbury, at 400 Old Ford Road, E.

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All parcels to 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGED.

GENERAL FUND.—W. K., £8 7s.; "Anon" (Harrow), £5; Miss Katherine Wedgewood, £4; J. Leakey, Esq., £2; Mrs. Palmer, 10s.; Mrs. Turner, 5s.; Mrs. Glassman (1s. weekly), 5s.; Miss Dorothy Jewson, 3s.; Miss A. St. John Adcock, 1s.; Mr. A. Field, 1s.; COLLECTIONS: Mrs. Clarke (Barking), £1 16s. 8d.; Mrs. Leigh Rothwell (Southampton Branch), £1 12s. 10d.; Mrs. Boyce, £1 10s.; Enfield F.O.R., £1 4s.; Mrs. Clarke, 19s. 2d.; Miss O'Brien ("At Home"), 17s. 10½d.; Mrs. Drake (Barking), 3s. 5½d.

"DREADNOUGHT" FUND.—Mrs. Payne, £20; Mrs. Gibson, 10s.; Miss J. A. Busse, 1s. 6d.; Mr. Everett, 1s.

MILK AND GENERAL DISTRESS.—W. K., £16 13s.; Mrs. Jebb, £5; Miss Katherine Wedgewood, £4; T. H. Wilson, Esq., £2 2s.; Henry Renny, Esq., £1 1s.; Mrs. Prothero, £1; Lady Courtney of Penwith, £1; Miss W. Mudie and Mr. R. Mudie, £1; Mrs. Burroughs, 10s.; H. Guiterman, Esq., 10s.; Miss P. Anderson, 5s. 8d.; Mrs. Butcher (monthly), 5s.; Miss E. Löwy (monthly), 5s.; Mrs. Heywood Bright (weekly), 5s.; Mrs. Bevan, 5s.; S. W., 5s.; Miss B. Eagles, 5s.; Mrs. Gillies, 4s.; West Adams, 3s.; Miss E. Canning, 2s. 6d.; Miss E. V. Bullock, 2s.; Miss Rachel Tablinsky, 1s. 6d. COLLECTIONS: L.S.A. Toolroom, £1 13s. 5½d.; Miss Udny, £1 10s. 2d.; Harrow meeting, £1 8s. 2½d.; the Misses K. Lagsding and D. Morley (Cubitt Town), 14s. 3d.; L.S.A. Stocking Dept., 10s.; Mrs. Burton, 10s.; the Misses E. Lagsding and M. Carr (Green's Yard), 8s. 9d.; Mrs. Crabb, 8s. 3½d.; Mrs. Dixon, 7s.; per Miss Pankhurst (subscriptions, Bradford), 6s.; Miss Harriet (Osborn Street), 2s. 6d.; Miss Cahill, 2s.; Mrs. Savoy, 1s. 2½d.

BABIES' ROOF GARDEN.—Sidney Schiff, Esq., £2.

FLOWERS FOR THE SCHOOLS.—Anon (Lancaster), Latymer Secondary School (two weeks), Miss Sinclair (two weeks), Mrs. Le Questier, Mrs. Allcroft.

CLOTHES, ETC.—Mrs. Pexton, Miss Fussell, Anon.

BOOKS.—Miss Burgess, National Labour Press, U.D.C.

EGGS.—Lady Margaret Sackville.

MOTHERS AND BABIES.

THE MOTHERS' ARMS.
438 OLD FORD ROAD, BOW.

Day nursery from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. Doctor's consultation and baby-weighing, Mondays, 2.30 p.m. Mothers and babies can consult Nurse at any time.

20 RAILWAY STREET, POPLAR
(opposite South Bromley Station).

Doctor's consultation and baby-weighing, Tuesdays, 3 p.m. Nurse may be seen at any time.

53 ST. LEONARD'S STREET, BROMLEY-BY-BOW.

Doctor's consultation and baby-weighing, Tuesdays, 2 p.m.

55 FIFE ROAD, CANNING TOWN.

Doctor's consultation and baby-weighing, Tuesdays, 4 p.m.

All mothers and children are welcome.

COST PRICE RESTAURANTS at 400 Old Ford Road, and 20 Railway Street. Dinners from 12 till 2 p.m. daily.

WANTS.

Subscriptions to the milk and food fund. Doctoring and nursing can help little if mothers and children are unable to obtain the nourishment that is ordered.

New laid eggs, barley, glaxo, virol, for invalids. Medicine bottles, clothing and shoes for adults and boys and girls of all ages.

For baby, four gowns, four barrows, two flannel bands, twelve napkins, three vests, and a cot blanket; for mother, two nightgowns, woollen shawl, three towels, two sheets, and a pair of pillow cases.

Growing plants and cut flowers for all our centres and for the L.C.C. schools. We should be grateful to friends who would supply us regularly. We also need vegetables and fruit.

More cupboards are needed at all our centres.

Nurse needs empty medicine bottles at her dispensary.

Health Talks to Mothers are held the first and third Fridays in the month at 3 p.m., at the Mothers' Arms.

BOOKS RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

"An Outline of the History of Polish Literature," by Jan de Holewinski, Preface by G. P. Gooch; "The National Music of Poland," by Marguerite Walaux, Introduction by Emil Mylnarski; "Poland as an Independent Economic Unit," by Stanislaw Posner, Introduction by Sidney Webb; "The Polish Question as an International Problem," published for the Polish Information Committee, by George Allen and Unwin Ltd., Ruskin House, 40 Museum Street, W.C., price 6d.; "The Pageant of War," by Lady Margaret Sackville, Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent and Co., Ltd., London; "Trade Unionism in Germany," by Wm. Stephen Saunders, Preface by Sidney Webb, published by the Fabian Research Department, price 7d.; "Profits and Patriotism," by J. W. Kneeshaw, price 1d., The National Labour Press Ltd., 30 Blackfriars Street, Manchester.

All these books may be borrowed or bought from the W.S.F. Library, 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E. The Library and Reading Room are open on Tuesday evenings from 8 p.m. at 400 Old Ford Road; Wednesday evening at 20 Railway Street, Poplar.

WOMEN MUNITION WORKERS—PLEASE NOTE.—A National Rank and File Conference has been convened by the Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding Amalgamation Committee for Saturday and Sunday, August 5th and 6th, 1916, and all Unions catering for women in Engineering Industry are urged to send delegates. Please apply to Hon. Sec. for full particulars—W. F. WATSON, 26 Priory Road, Acton Green, London, W.—Advt.

RESTORINE—THE SAFE TONIC.—Banishes nerves; cures neuralgia, etc.; astonishing results. Price, 1s. 3d., post free. Latham and Co., Fulwood House, High Holborn, London.

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